

Amendments to the Claims

- 1) (Currently Amended) A method of pigmenting a solventborne, nonaqueous organic coating material ~~which comprises~~ comprising the steps of incorporating a finely divided organic pigment coated with at least one amino-containing (meth)acrylate copolymer ~~copolymers~~ into a solventborne organic coating material with an energy input reduced by at least 20% as compared with the corresponding uncoated pigment.
- 2) (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the organic coating material is a solventborne baking varnish or a solventborne two-component varnish.
- 3) (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein the organic coating material is an alkyd-melamine resin varnish, acrylic-melamine resin varnish, polyester varnish or high-solids acrylic resin varnish.
- 4) (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the organic coating material is a printing ink or ink-jet ink.
- 5) (Currently Amended) The method of ~~one or more of claims 1 to 4~~ claim 1, wherein the organic pigment is a pigment selected from the group consisting of the azo pigments, ~~such as monoazo, disazo, Naphtol, benzimidazolone, and metal complex pigments, or of the~~ and polycyclic pigments, ~~such as isoindolinone, isoindoline, anthanthrone, thioindigo, thiazineindigo, triarylcarbonium, quinophthalone, anthraquinone, dioxazine, phthalocyanine, quinacridone, quinacridonequinone, indanthrone, perylene, perinone, pyranthrone, diketopyrrolopyrrole, isoviolanthrone and azomethine pigments.~~

6) (Currently Amended) The method of ~~one or more of claims 1 to 5~~ claim 1, wherein the at least one amino-containing (meth)acrylate copolymer has a molar mass of between 2000 and 100 000 g/mol.

7) (Currently Amended) The method of ~~one or more of claims 1 to 6~~ claim 1, wherein the at least one amino-containing (meth)acrylate copolymer has an amine number of between 20 and 70 mg KOH/g.

8) (Currently Amended) The method of ~~one or more of claims 1 to 7~~ claim 1, wherein the ~~coated finely divided organic pigment~~ finely divided organic pigment coated with at least one amino-containing (meth)acrylate copolymer is obtained by mixing an aqueous, finished presscake of the organic pigment with water, deagglomerating the water and presscake ~~and carrying out deagglomeration~~ in a static mixer in the presence of the at least one amino-containing (meth)acrylate copolymer to form a deagglomerated mixture, ~~then~~ subjecting the deagglomerated mixture to steam distillation to form a solid, isolating the solid by filtration, and drying ~~it~~ the solid to form a coated pigment.

9) (Currently Amended) The method of claim 8, wherein the deagglomerating step deagglomerates the organic pigment ~~is deagglomerated in the static mixer~~ to a particle size distribution of 0.1 to 10 µm.

10) (Currently Amended) The method of ~~one or more of claims 1 to 9~~ claim 1, wherein the at least one amino-containing (meth)acrylate copolymer is applied to the organic pigment in an amount of 5% to 50% by weight, based on the total weight of the coated pigment, ~~to the pigment~~.

11) (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the organic pigment is selected from the group consisting of monoazo, diazo, isoindolinone, isoindoline, anthanthrone, thioindigo, thiazineindigo, triarylcarbonium, quinophthalone, anthraquinone,

dioxazine, phthalocyanine, quinacridone, quinacridonequinone, indanthrone, perylene, perinone, pyranthrone, diketopyrrolopyrrole, isoviolanthrone and azomethine pigments.

12) (New) A pigmented solventborne nonaqueous organic coating material made in accordance with the method of claim 1.

13) (New) The pigmented solventborne nonaqueous organic coating material of claim 12, wherein the organic coating material is a baking varnish, two component varnish, a printing ink or ink jet ink.